WASHINGTON CRITIC

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THE CRITIC,

Washington, D. C. LOCAL WEATHER FORECAST. For the District of Columbia, Delaware and Marghard, therefore weather and light resists; variable winds; colder Wednesday night.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 18, 1890.

CONSIDERING THAT the Shoreham Is worth only \$70,000 Vice-President Merton charges an enermous rental

IF SENATOR INGALLS contained a

SENATOR INGALLS might get a new and useful idea on the race question if he would study the various phases of shall pay the least tax for the most erally and without delay. property.

EPIGRAMS OF STATESMEN: Please don't say you asked me .-

Speaker Reed. I know nothing of any tax frauds in the District of Columbia. - Chairman Inguills of Committee on District Affairs, Next!

IN VIEW OF THE amount of money that is going to be needed to carry out the various subsidy schemes now being hatched by the party in power, would it not be a timely speculation for Congress to buy up the District of Columbia at its assessed valuation and sell it back would be willing to pay?

A VOIDING TAXATION.

THE CHUTC, in this issue, publishes a number of additional interviews bearing on the inequality of District assessments as shown in the statement which it printed yesterday. The contention is not that the aggregate of taxation has been affected, but that the great majority of the taxpayers-and these the poorer and less able-have been compelled to bear an undue share of the public charges, while the rich, through a vicious systo avoid their just proportion of the of the State, which is somewhere becommon burden

rule, wealthy property holders have people of Louisiana is overborne-if succeeded in getting their property as- | the operation of this pernictous lottery sessed at or under half its value, while scheme is continued, and it is permitted the poorer and more numerous owners | to branch out with its evil influences all are assessed at a full valuation.

The result is that the few rich pay only half the taxes justly due from them, while the great mass of citizens are doubly overtaxed to make up the lack. In this way the unequal assessment becomes iniquitous and constitutes a veritable swindle on the tax-payers.

When, for example, Banker J. W. Thompson, residing in the best quarter ment of law. This is a matter which and in a neighborhood where values are | Congress must not neglect. The lothigh, gets the front half of his lot assessed at \$1.75 per foot ing feature. Among good and wise and the back half at eighty cents, men it finds not one apologist. It is an while a small house-holder on Sixteenth, beyond P street, a mile back, is assessed at \$1.50 a foot, the inequality weak, the credulous, the improvident, is very glaring. In that case the wealthy banker is enabled to shirk pay- that continually. It must be suping his taxes and the poor man is obliged to pay them for him.

The statement of some assessors goes to show that few appeals are made by householders, and that nearly all efforts to obtain reduction of assessment are made by the rich.

It is thus clearly established that it is the wealthy class of citizens that seek, at the expense of the people, to avoid their equal share of taxation. How fully they have succeeded the statement published yesterday serves to show. It is evident that the present system

of assessment is inadequate and unjust and that it should be abolished. An equal assessment is not an impossibility. It is easily within the wisdom and ca pacity of Congress to devise a bette way, and it is the imperative duty of Congress to do it.

A NEW POSTOFFICE.

THE CRITIC does not need to add on word to the many that have been sail and written to show the utter in dequacy of the present Postoffice accommodations of this city. Innumerable reports have been presented to Congress from time to time, and endless representations have been made, all bearing on this point. The unfitness of the building now occupied at great expense to the Government, and the immense inconvenience and even hazard of the postal service as it is now housed in Washington, have been described time and again without leading to any

practical result. But a change seems to be coming over the spirit of Congress in regard to this matter. Already initiatory action has been taken at this, the first session of the Fifty-first Congress, tending to show that that body is waking up to its importance. On December 5 Senator Butler introduced a joint resolution to the effect that the Postmuster General, the Secretary of the Interior and the Chief of Engineers be appointed a commission to select a Postoffice building site for the city of Washington and to report to Congress plans and estimates, both as to ground and structure. Since then bills have been introduced in the House, authorizing the purchase of designated sites -that of Mr. Milliken for the purchase of the ground south of Pennsylvania avenue, from Ninth street westward to include the Washington Safe Deposit Company's building, and that of Mr. Lewis, for the purchase of the square immediately west of the General Postoffice square. Senator Petti-

that of Mr. Milliken. hills which are in every respect identi- nations to right that wrong. He is work.

cal. They make the Postmaster-tien- new actuated by no sentimental motive Attorney General a commission for the carn the gratitude of my working men selection and purchase of a site. Mr. Richardson's bill, previously introduced, has the same purport, making, however, the Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Interior and the Supervising Architect of the Treasury the commission, and appropriating \$500,000 for site and the same sum for building.

THE CETTIC is of the opinion that the surest and speedlest way to obviate interested opposition to certain sites and to secure a suitable location for a new postoffice is to leave that whole matter in the hands of a fully empowered commission required to act with due promptitude. Property owners and real estate factions have prevented the choice of a site in the past, and it is necessary to dodge them in the future. A commission above local influence and empowered to take final action is a necessity in this case.

THE CHITIC does not need to exerelse the muscle of its energy to emphasize the importance of this matter, It is not alone accommodation for the whole lot more information and had a postal needs of a great city that is wanted. gilt title on his back, he would make The vast and increasing mails of the a pretty good encyclopedia of District several Departments of this great Government are here dispatched and delivered. The immense epistolary and documentary business of Congress has also to be accommodated. What has the race the rich men run to see which to be done should be done wisely, lib-

THE LOTTERY CO. AT BAY

The Louisiana Lottery Company is at last at bay The doomed and moribund concern is about to die in its last entrenchment. Its charter will soon expire and the indications are that the opposition to its renewal in the Pelican State is so great that the company has given up hope.

The facts in regard to an alleged deal with the Republican National Committee, in which the lottery people contributed heavily to the Presidential campaign fund as a consideration for a charter which was to be obtained from to its present owners for what they the Republican State of North Dakota, may never become reliably known. If there was a bargain of that kind it manifestly fell through, and the Republicans found themselves unable to deliver the goods, although they had

been paid for The Lottery Company, about to be driven out by the execration of all good citizens in its own State and excluded by the moral sense of every other State, finds itself in a desperate plight. In its extremity it is prepared to make an offer to the State of Louisiana which serves to disclose the vast extent of its nefarious gains. For a renewal of its tem of assessment, have been enabled charter the company will pay the debtween ten and twelve million dollars. The facts disclosed show that, as a If, therefore, the better sense of the

> of infamous legislation corruptly pro-But whatever the State of Louisiana may do, the District of Columbia is entitled to full protection from the lottery vice and all the lying temptations it puts forth, through efficient Congressional legislation and a strict enforcetery swindle is without a single mitigat outrage on the decency and moral feeling of the community. It preys on the and the poor. It is evil, evil only, and

ever the land-it will be in consequence

pressed.

"EVERY INCH A KING." The restless activity and manifest independence of opinion which have marked the conduct of the German Emperor ever since his accession to the throne have led close observers to think that he is likely to prove considerable of a monarch, and, perhaps, a good deal of a statesman. The attitude which he has recently assumed in regard to the condition and rights of the working classes, and his action in laviting a conference of European powers to consider the labor problem, have drawn to him a degree of attention more intent than that which is accorded to Bismarck himself.

It is well known that the great Chancellor has little sympathy with the Emperor's present position, but, all the same, the influence of this position is strongly felt throughout Germany, where, owing to it, the pending general election is approached without partisan rancor or vituperation, and is likely to prove the quietest held for years. Nor is the Emperor's conduct favorably regarded in his own country alone; it has won admiration abroad.

Of course the Kaiser's motives are variously and dubiously conjectured by those political theorists who cannot imagine that sincerity of purpose may become a recognized element of statecraft. It is urged that his seemingly magnanimous endeavor to ameliorate the condition of workingmen is a mere btd for the labor vote, and that it is intended simply to impair the strength of the Socialistic movement. It could not occur to politicians of dwarfed purposes and stereotyped methods that the young monarch, looking abroad over the wretchedness and discontent of millions who, nevertheless, constitute by far the largest and most indispensable part of the industrial force of his empire, might reach forth for some principle upon which he might stand as on a stable foundation. They could not think that he might contrast the continuous poverty of these millions with the increase of the capital which they mainly effect and with the ease and

luxury which they chiefly sustain. But this contrast seems to have been the very thing that impressed the imperial mind. It affected him with a sense of injustice. There must be something wrong in the condition of things that made the employer always richer and the laborer ever poorer. His thought was that it might be in grew's hill is in effect identical with his power, or within the compass of amended laws and administrative Mr. Bingham in the House and Mr. | methods, or within the influence of the Sawyer in the Senate have introduced good-will and co-operation of friendly

eral. Secretary of the Interior and merely as such. He says himself: "To is not my motive. My motive is to see that justice is done."

If, as seems to be indicated, the Euperor William has begun his career by discovering that justice is the surest foundation and safeguard of the State, then kingeraft, in its best sense, may be genuinely revived in Europe. A throne may once more be occupied by capacity and statesmanship and the reign of this latest Hohenzollern may prove an era of beneficent change and true social progress.

PHESIDENT HARRISON may not be the greatest statesman living, nor may wisdom begin and end with him, but he is neither a fool nor a boor. He is a gentleman, a little ramradish in his perpendicularity at times, perhaps, and knows the usages of society and the requirements of good breeding. There must, therefore, be some plain, simple, every-day explanation for his alleged discourtesy to the Duquesne Club of Pittsburg.

THE APPRECIATION of the Washington newspaper correspondent receives another confirmation in a dispatch delivered, through the United Press, at THE CRITIC office to-day. It is dated New York, and quotes the New York World's correspondent here as authority for an Interview with Adjutant-General Kelton which was taken bodily from yesterday's CRITIC,

Two property one hundred and thirtyfour claims for an over assessment filed with the Board of Appeals, and 1,081 sustained and the assessment reduced. What was the proportion of the big and the small land owners in the latter number:

IT WOULD BE SUSPECTED that the Sultan of Zanzibar was murdered by his brother if it were not for the convincing fact that the brother succeeds to the throne, and suspicious are dangerous things to enter-

THE WOMAN suffragists have taken an important step to increase whatever of chance they have to gain their cause. They have consolidated their three representative organizations into one.

PETER JACKSON, the renowned colored pugilist, is in the city. Peter's renown comes mainly from the fact that the public expects soon to see John L. Sullivan knock im over the color line.

THE OHIO MAN appears in this tax-assessment matter in the amiable person of Mr. Wash, McLean, owner of La Normandie. TOM PLATT IS NOT only a bigger man

than old Columbus, but he is making important discoveries every day now. SENATOR SAWYER'S gold mines in Mary-

land will, perhaps, enable him not to worry over his assessments. SAWTELLE'S HEAD cannot be found. He is not the only man who has lost his head

within the past few days. "NOTHING SURE but death and taxes" is

a very old saying, invented, no doubt, by a very poor man. Elegaty PER CENT, of its true value for

the rich. Twenty per cent, for the poor.

AMUSEMENTS. "CLOVER."—The McCaull Opera Company presented Franz Von Suppe's new comic opera, "Clover," at Albaugh's Theatre last evening. The libratio is by Genee and Zappert and is on a par with their previous work in "Bocaccio," "Fatinitza," and "Bellman." The music throughout is up to Von Suppe's standard oversionally up to Von Suppe's standard, occasionally written too high for the charms, but at all times pleasing and original. In the third and last act Oudin's magnificent voice almost fails him, while De Wolf Hopper on a brass horn struggles in vain to reach the highest note. Bertha Ricci in her new cidedly well. Her song in the French con-cert hall is worthy of especial mention, and again in the last act her voice is heard to good effect. Oudin has lost none of his good effect. Oudin has lost none of his power, and in "Clover" he has ample opportunity to display his remarkable vocal qualities. His duet with Hopper is notably good. The latter as Cusimir, the servant to Rudolph, is a funny man whose awkward anties help to make the piece a comic opera. In this he is ably assisted by Miss Annie Myers. The difference of three feet in statue between the two renders their acting very aguising. As Canat Wilfried. acting very amusing. As Count Willfried in the first act and as Leateneat Kilberg in the succeeding two, Charles W. Dungan shows himself to be the possessor of a good baritone voice and an actor somewhat above the average. The rest of the com-pany are fairly good and the chorus very well trained. Mathilde Cottrelly has introwell trained. Mathilde Cottrelly has intro-duced some clever dances and secured clever people to perform them. The opera as a whole is above the ordinary rm, with better music than many of its predecessors upon the same stage have boasted. It will be given all the week and at the Saturday mathee. On Saturday evening the same company will present Rudolph Dellinger's new opera, "Captain Fracassa."

"The Wire."—This society drama, by Belasco and De Mille, was presented last evening at the National by the New York Lyceum Theatre Company. There is in "The Wife" an opportunity for the display of a great variety of passion. Many of the of a great variety of passion. Many of the situations are strongly dramatic, and at the same time natural—a coincidence frequently neglected in dramas of this kind. There is, however, a lack of culmination the audience is left to dispose of Calver, Gray and Lucille Ferrant as best it may. The endings of the second and third act was especially strong while the final is

are especially strong, while the final is somewhat abrupt.

The cast is well filled. Mr. Putnam, as John Rutherford, displayed the character of a kind and manly husband. Matthew Culver, in the hands of Mr. Heury Herman, is a man of nerve and audacity. The Major of Mr. Talbot is a very jolly and bashful officer, who is not afraid to face a cannon's officer, who is not afraid to face a cannon's mouth, but is afraid of woman. The vivacious Miss Etta Hawkins, in the character of Miss Kitty Ires, was the lighthearted girl of the period, while Mrs. Berlan-Gibbs, as Helen Truman, was sedate and impressive in her womanly dignity. In fact the whole company is too evenly balanced to permit of invidious distinctions. The scene is largely laid in this city, which makes the play of especial interest to Washingtonians. A fine picture of the Capitol forms the background of the final

apitol forms the background of the final "The White Slave" was given before a full house at Harris' Bliou Theatre last evening. The play is interesting, and introduces some excellent scenery. The river disaster and rain storm are specially good. Miss Elizabeth Garth's Lieu was sympathetic and pleasing and the comedy parts very well taken. James 4. Tighe as William Lacy was effective and forcible, and did his work well. The rest of the company sustain their parts well, and the play presents itself smoothly. As a picture of the times during which slavery flourished, "The White Slave" is interesting as a study besides being enjoyable from a purely dramatic standpoint. The author has shown his accustomed skill in leading up to an effective climax, and at THE WHITE SLAVE."-Bartley Camp. The author has shown his accustomen skill in leading up to an effective climax, and at the same time keeps up to a good literary standard in the dialogue. The audience last night was one of the largest that the Bijou ever accommodated, and the indications are that the week's business will be exceptionally large. "The White Slave" will be given all the week with the usual will be given all the week, with the usual

Specialties at Kernan's. - Peter Jack son, the colored boxing champion, and a variety company, drew an unusually large audience at Kernan's popular theatre last evening. The latter part of the performance, and especially the shooting by the Bennett Brothers, was enthusiastically received. In his match with Ashton, Jackson showed himself to be a scientific sparrer and looked to be a hard litter. The match between the two exhibited clover work.

SOCIETY.

Calling was very generally observed in judicial circles vesterday, though several of the ladies took advantage of the line afternoon to make some of the Monfay calls which they have been unable to do heretofore. Mrs. Field was accompanied in making her round of visits by her breee, Miss Whitney of California. Mrs. Fuller was absent from the city, but delegated to her daughters the pleasant duty of making the rounds. Mrs. Miller's house, as usual, was one of the favorite centres where the fashionable world congregated in large numbers. The hostess ngregated in large numbers. The hostess is assisted in receiving by Miss Lucy within and the Misses Upson of Califor-i. Mrs. Nathantel Page served a fragrant or of tea to callers in the dfning-room

Mrs. Blatchford was assisted in receiving Mrs. Cummins, Miss Everts and Miscoods. Miss Mitchell of St. Louis pre-Woods. Miss Mitche sided in the tea room. Mrs. Harian was at home to callers, and was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Miss Harian.

Mrs. Lamar's parlors looked very a ractive with a pretty fire of soft coal burn ing in the open grate. The hostess was as-sisted in receiving by Mrs. Hanson, Mrs. Heath and Miss Campbell.

Mrs. Chauncey McKeever gave a becute-ful luncheon yesteaday in bonor of her niece, Miss Staunton of New York. The decorations were of pink tuilps and the decorations were of pink tunps and the array of china and giass unusually elegant, as the hostess is noted for possessing the most valuable collection of those table accessories to be found in Washington. Among the guests present were Mrs. N. S. Lincoln, Mrs. Lyman Tiffany, Mrs. Kinlieberger, Miss Lee, the Misses Turabull, Mrs. Hammond and Countess Lanza.

Mrs. N. S. Lincoln returned Sunday even-ing from Philadelphia, where she was the guest for several days of Dr. and Mrs. Pancoast, who gave a reception in her honor. Mrs. Lincoln was assisted in re-ceiving yesterday by Mrs. Gould. Miss Woodhull and Miss Shepard presided in the tea room. fie tea room.

Mrs. Representative Bayne entertained a party of ladies at luncheon yesterday. The guests were Mrs. Representative Townsend of Pennsylvania, Miss Culbertson, Mrs. Thomas B. Reed, Mrs. Representative Watson, Mrs. Dalzell, and her guests, Mrs. Wade and Miss Nevins of Pittsburg. Miss Emma Jean Wilson gave several recitations at the conclusion of the luncheon. Mrs. Cockrell will not be at home or

Thursday of the present week, but will hereafter receive informally on Thursdays. Senor Mendouca, the Brazilian delegate to the Pan-American Congress, gave an elegant dinner Sunday evening of twelve covers. Among the guests present were the Mexican Minister and Madame Romero, Mr. Cruz, Minister from Gautemala; Colonel Enrique and daughter of Mexico Mr. Segarra gave a handsome dinner the Mr. Segarra gave a handsome dinner the same evening to sixteen guests. The centre-piece was of La France roses. Among those present were Senor Camanno, Min-ister from Ecnador; Senor Velarde, Min-ister from Bollvia; the Chillan Minister and Madame Veras, the Nicaraguan Minister and Madame Guzman, M. and Madame dea Portes de la Fosse of the French Legation. We and Mrs. Sanz Pena.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanz Pena.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bell entertained aparty of twelve at dinner last evening. Senator and Mrs. Jones of Nevada gave dinner of eighteen covers last evening a neir residence on Massachusetts avenue. Mrs. Murray of I street will give a lunch

arty to-day. Mrs. Carlisle will also entertain a party at luncheon to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Barney will give a musicale his evening.

Mrs. Leland Stanford will give a tea from i to 7 this afternoon. Mrs. Cunningham of 1723 K street has issued cards for a reading, to be held at her residence on Tuesday, the 25th instant. This reading will be the first of a series for the first four Tuesdays in Lent, which will be called Browning Days, as Miss Browning will render selections from the poet Browning's works.

Browning's works. Miss Padelford will come to Washington next week with the company now playing "The Gondollers," in which she takes a

Miss Milton of Virginia is spending sev

ral weeks in the city as the guest of Mrs. Filford, at 1215 Ninetecuth street. Mrs. Joseph Carey will hold her last formal reception of the season to-morrow from 2 to 5 o'clock, assisted by her guest, Mrs. Helman of Cheyenne, Miss Harold, Miss Murphy, Captain Hall, U. S. A., and Mr. Brentfer.

Mrs. Touzalin is in the city for a visit ustice and Mrs. Miller. Dr. and Mrs. Louis Mackall held one of the most elegant receptions of the season last evening, from 8 to 11 o'clock, at their ospitable residence on Dumbarton avenue which was througed with a representa-tive gathering of the leading families of Georgetown, together with a large number of the fashionable world of this city. The noise presented a beautiful appear-ture with the elaborate floral decora-tions, among which gleamed here and there tall lamps under wide spreadg shades of various colors, among e palms and flowing plants. In addition the tall palms, which filled in the corner of the parlors, a profusion of pink and white azalias were used. At the end of the bailway a band was stationed behind a grove of lemon trees heavy with the bright colored fruit. The first landing was transformed into a temporary conservatory, while the various inglenooks about the house were made attractive from effective grouping of plants and tall fancy lamps. In the dining-room the decorations were al-together of Illies, a large flat basket or which formed the centreplece ou the bounti-fully laden table from which delicacies of

every description were served.

Mrs. Mackall looked extremely handsome in a train gown of black silk and thread lace, with a Marie Antoinette collar, and was assisted in receiving by Miss Mackall in scarlet gauze, with point applique lace at the throat and necklace of pearls: Miss Tirzah Mackall, silver gauze, with a fall of Brussels lace about the low neck; Mrs. Charles Hagner, black silk, brocaded fu silver Marguerites; Miss Maud Davidge blue canton crepe with garniture of roses about the low neck, and Lucy Bradleyin, white slik. In library Mrs. Holmes Offley se library Mrs. Holmes Oilley se bouillon and wore a gown gold color silk with black lace. L Lunch was dispensed by Miss Emily Matthews, in white silk; Miss Mary Marbury, white silk; Miss Helen Muncaster, white india silk,

and Miss Lucy Matthews, in white nun's veiling embroidered in blue forget-me-nots. Among the guests were: veiling embroidered in blue forget-me-nots. Among the guests were:
General Augur, Mrs. Penner Lee, Miss Carroll, Miss Annie Snyder, Miss Jennie Beadt, Lieutenants Wills and Fletcher Major, Mrs. and Miss Greenleaf, Miss Neil, Dr. Wilmer, Dr. Morgan, Dr. Bell, Dr. Lorini, Dr. Muncaster, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Addison, Mr. J. D. Abrams, Mr. Braxton, Mr. Menocai, the Misses Plympton, Miss Rodgers, Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. William Dunlop, Dr. Snyder, Captoin Turtle, Pay Director and Mrs. Looker, Mrs. and Miss Brewer, Mr. Madison Brewer, Mr. Thomas Harri-on, Miss Benver, Mr. Walter Dauldge, Dr. and Mrs. Koye, Mr. Robert McPherson, Dr. Cas. Hagner, Miss Voorhees, Mr. Henry Mackail, Mrs. Frank Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Matthews, Rev. Mr. Register, Rev. Mr. Tongue, Rev and Mrs. Abert R. Stuart, Miss Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. John Patten, Mr. and Mrs. Laird, Dr. and Mrs. Magruder, Dr. Gunnell, De. Marnhy, br. Barle, Paymaster Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Magruder, Dr. Gunnell, De. Marnhy, br. Barle, Paymaster Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. McClentan, Mr. and Mrs. John Boall, Mr. and Mrs. McClentan, Mr. and Mrs. Porrest Dodge, Major and Mrs. Bates, Captalia and Mrs. Johns Mrs. and Mrs. Darneille, Miss Darneille, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hyde and Janzhter, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hyde and Janzhter, Mr. Tom Davis, Mr. Ollie Elliott, Dr. Register.

politing while they have nothing else to do, started to count the ballots. Then it was discovered that the newly appointed inspectors could not read Although they were Republicans and anxious to count the ballots they could DOMESTIC SENSATIONS. not do so on this account, and during the laughter that followed they became Three pounds and a-half is the combined weight of twins presented to a happy couple at Topeka. frightened and closed the polls, but

Separation from his wife is sought for by a Chester (Pa.) man, and he backs bis claim for it by the statement that she danced for oy when he chopped his fingers off. A Michigan man buried his wife, put up

a headstone, repainted his house, married a second wife and dug five acres of potatoes within seventeen days, and yet he says ha can't begin to hustle as his father used to. Charles C. Hoffee of Corrollton, Ga. asked his wife to permit him to get a tem porary diverse from her so that he might wed a girl worth \$100,000. His wife refusfor bigamy.

FRAUDS IN ALABAMA. interest in the election.

CITIZEN THREET'S EXPERIENCE IN RUNNING FOR CONGRESS.

How Clever White Men Manipulate the Ballot When a Colored Candidate Gets Votes...Mr. Clarke to be Given the Contested Seat.

The House Committee on Elections will report in a day or two in favor of seating Richard H. Clarke as Repre sentative from the First District of Alabama, Although Mr. Clarke received a majority of nearly 5,000 of the votes cast, Frank II. Threat, his political opponent, contested his elecion on the ground that he had obtained

this majority by fraud,
Threet claimed that he was entitled to the seat, and in support of this produced an immense amount of evidence. Both sides were heard by the committee, which has finally decided to seat Mr. Clarke. Congressman Nils P. Haugen of Wisconsin is making out the con tee's report, and, as soon as he has finished it, it will be presented to the House and Mr. Clarke will be at last permitted to take the much-sought for seat.
The evidence produced during the

contest showed that elections are conducted in a very peculiar manner in Alabama. According to Threet, Clarke pursued methods to secure his election that would have put to shame candidates for Parliament of a century ago. Clarke is a white Democrat, while Threet is a colored Republican. latter's principal allegation is that he was defrauded out of the election by a false count. He cites numerous instances where votes that were cast for him were counted for Clarke. At the polls at Mount Sterling, Choctaw County, he says ninety ballots were cast him and sixty-nine for Clarke, while fifty-nine other voters anxious to cast ballots for him were not permitted to vote because the Democratic inspector pretended that he could not find their names upon the registration list. Then, when the votes were counted, five were deliberately taken from the number east for him and

given to Clarke. At the polls in Pelham, same county, although he received fifty votes and Ciarke sixty, he says he was only credited with thirty eight, while seventy-two were counted for Clarke. Fifty voters, he continued, who would have cast ballots for him were prevented from voting at Butler, in the same county, by threats and intimidation by the Democrats. The Democratic in-spectors at Coffeeville. Clarke County, Threet alleges, counted twenty-seven of the votes he had received for Clarke, thus making the latter's count at this polling place 187 to his 155, instead of it being 182 for him and 160 for Clarke. Threet was also defrauded, he says, out of forty six votes at Walker Springs, in

No votes were polled in Gosport Clarke County, because the ballot box was at a house half a mile away, and inspectors refused to open the polls. Threet was defrauded out of 160 votes by this trick, and, as Clarke would have elved very few here he was a gainer

by this little trick. Threet, however, was robbed of votes in the most barefaced manner in Gan-istown, Clarke County. There the ballot box was stolen by the Democrats after 175 votes had been cast for him and four for Clarke, and 125 who would have voted for him were driven away threats of bodily harm. At this polling place only two of the election officers appeared at the polls. The places of the delinquents were filled by citizens, however, until the ballot-box was stolen. No returns were made from this precinct.

Threet claims to have received 216 votes at Linden, in Marengo County, to Clarke's 124. Yet, he says, the election officers took sixty of his votes and them to Clarke, In order to intimidate voters at the polling places one colored man was arrested, and others were threatened with arrest. Twelve white voters who scratched Clarke here had their votes counted for Clarke in spite of the fact that they did not vote

for him.

Just before election Threet went to the judge of the Probate Court of the county and presented the names of intelligent electors in each precinct of the county for appointment as inspectors of election. This judge did not appoint a single one of Threet's selection, but appointed Democrats instead At the election in Marengo County. where Clarke and the Hon. James T. Jones were battling for the nomination, the entire Democratic vote of the county, Threet says, which numbered 1,539, was polled. He claims that about one third of this vote was not east on election day, but that every vote in ex cess of two-thirds of this which had been counted for Clarke really had been cast for him. Threet mentions numerous other instances where by the means already mentioned he was defrauded of votes.

Clarke, on the other hand, denies all the charges of fraud brought against him and claims that he was bonestly elected. The allegation that votes cast for Threet at Mount Sterling, Butler and other places were counted for him. he says, is as false as the charge that nearly all the election officers were Democrats. Clarke admits that no election was held at Gosport, but says it was caused by the Republican inspec tor, who, when the Democratic inspec-tor had gone half a mile to get the ballot-box, said that, as it was then after 9 o'clock, he thought it was too late to open the polls. Clarke claims that only about sixty voters altogether visited at these polls during the day to vote.

No returns were received from Gainstown. Clarke says, on account of the incompetency of the Republican election officers to hold an election according to law. When the polls were opened at this place on election mornng only L. E. Taylor, Republican, and Norris, independent, appeared The other three election officers not be found, and as the laws of Ala bama allow their places to be filled by citizens, in order to proceed with the election, the Republican inspector was allowed to choose three men to take the places of the delinquents. At the first full in the voting the in

IMPREGNABLE FACTS. spectors, who, according to another one of the queer laws of this State, are allowed to count the ballots during the y got themselves into trouble. Only about twenty-five votes had been east altogether, and Clarke says 180 votes

were the largest number ever polled in this district. Clarke also admits that Threet did furnish the Probate Judge with a list of men he wished to have appointed in-spectors, but declares that he had nothng to do with the Judge's refusal to do so, and that he was not even on friendly terms with the Judge. He does not deny that many of the election officers were Democrats, but says that at each of the precincts a Republican super-

visor was stationed and took an active | MORE MONEY WANTED

At the hearing before the committee it was developed that many of the watchers on both sides could not read and were therefore useless. Of the winesses produced by Threet nearly two ments made by Clarke, strange as may seem. One of Threet's witnesses the Republicans and Democrats was that the former was for high trade and the latter for free trade. Another of Threet's witnesses admitted that he had seen a Democrat prevented from voting, and many of Threet's own inspectors testified in favor of Clarke.

Although the committee believed that there had been a good deal of fraud in the election, they found it impossible from the evidence to do otherwise than seat Mr. Clarke. Mr. Hangen, is preparing the report, said that the committee will cut Clarke's majority slightly, but do nothing more. This ends one of the most peculiar election contests on record.

THE KEY TO THE LABOR TROUBLES Bravo, Currie! All hall thy coming greatness! Now may the oppressed labor ing man turn his downcast eyes upward and faintly see a glimmer of light of hope. In your splendid article of yesterday you conclusively show that the poor man bears

the burden of taxation. Demagogues secure the votes of the masses by descanting on the virtues of protection or the burdens of Federal taxation. It is rot. We will have both protection and free trade until' the end of the nation. You have shown that oppressive taxation is local-that it is city, county and State taxation which burts. But you have shown more than this. You have stumbled upon the key to the labor troubles.

I read between the lines, and I see legislatures pass laws to make the rich, richer: the poor, poorer: judicial expenses and delay frighten the poor suitor out of court; administrative officers lend patient and willing ears to the wealthy, frown and dismiss the poor. I am not a Socialist, I am a lawyer, sworn to uphold the law, and I believe the solution of the labor trouble lies in the law. The dreams of the Socialist and Nationalist are Utopian and impracticable. The present organization of the law is good. Free it of its well-known abuses, Poverty cannot combat with wealth when the law permits endless delays; how much truth, then, is there in the doctrine that all men are equal before the law? Never was there an idea that contained so much error. I have seen members of Congress, before whom Jay Gould was testifying, tremble with ecstasy if he addressed them personally. What may the poor man expect from such a Congress? Let a rich man enter the Departments here in Washington. Witness the fawning clerks. A poor man enter, sees the scowls.

Balzae, the greatest novelist that ever lived, in "Pere Goriot." pictures a wealthy merchant, who marries his two beautiful dauters to noblemen and gives them his fortune. Ashamed of their father's manners, these lovely daughters will not receive him in their houses, but permit him to live in a dirty tenement. Deprived of pocket money by cruel husbands, these whited sepulchies visit him from time to time for money, until they have deprived him of his last penny; and on the night that he dies, heart-broken and forsaken, the daughters are at a grand ball and know he is dying. Is this human nature? Shakespeare gave us "Lear." Strip off the pretenses and I think you will find it true to nature, for human nature's only equation is self-gratification

Human nature must be restrained by law. The guardian must not buy his ward's estate-the trustee violate his trust. The solution of the labor trouble is to pass laws making it easy for the poor to become rich, hard for the rich man to become richer. Can it be done? Easily. Homestead and exemption laws are examples. Extend them. Then do away with Chicago bucketshops, Russell Sage's "puts-and-calls" and Louisiana lotteries and we will have no need for either socialism nor nationalism,

Rollo. Washington, February 18.

DILEMMA FOR THE DISTRICT. The act of Congress which governs the laying of pavements and other street work in this District provides that "in all cases" the work shall be advertised, proposals received therefor, and the contract for the work awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but that the District Commissioner shall have power to reject all bids. In several cases occurring lately it was plain that all the bids were in excess of a fair price, and that the Commissioners could have the work done by their own super-visors and hired hands at less than any of the bidders offered. Under these circumstances the question arose whether they were at liberty to reject all the proposals and have the work done without resort to further advertisement for proposals. It seemed that this would be a simple, com-mon-sense way of proceeding, but it was thought to be forbidden by law, and the Commissioners will feel themselves bound either to take the lowest bid, high though it be, or readvertise for proposals, with some anticipation that the second series of bills will be higher than those now before them. The whole subject will be brought before the attention of Congress.—Balti-

ARLINGTON RESERVATION. The relations of the District Government to the District annex at Arlington are provided for by no law. They exist, neverthe less, from the mere gircumstance of contiguity, and the colored people at Arlington believe themselves to be under the jurisdic tion of the District Government. They say:
"The District is under the United States
Government, Arlington is under the United States Government; ain't both of 'em one This idea, like Topsy, does not seem to have have had any legal birth, but to have

The Commissioners have been recently The Commissioners have been recently called upon to support before Congress a proposal to establish a school at Arlington, where the children are now growing up without schooling, and with a very barbarous education. The Commissioners have, however, no plan in the matter, and as it is probable that the whole of Arlington will seen be superfused between the War Desoon be apportioned between the War De-partment and the Agricultural Depart-ment, there will be little or no room left for the cabins that now shelter the off-spring of the "contrabands" placed there during the war. The only question seems to be who will take the resposibility of the eviction. Hallinger Sun. sylction. — Bultimore Sun

With impregnable facts and figures THE

WASHINGTON CRITIC shows that while the real estate of the average citizen in the District of Columbia is assessed and taxed closely up to its market value, the property of milionaires and political nabobs pays tax on only one-fourth of its market value. Vice-President Morton's Shoreham is one of the concrete proofs of this scandalous and criminal favoritism as revealed in our dispatches this morning. We always did contend that Calvin Brice would find the Washington atmosphere congenial.—New York Wald.

Marriage Licenses.

William Hall and Belle Banks, Washington; Peter J. McMahon and Mary J. Carroll. Baltimore: Earnest M. Rowe and Incy J. Dyers, Washington; Enos P. Paillips and Flora P. Newell, Prinze George County, Md.: Thomas J. Broderick and Annie Neal, Washington; Arthur Nellington and Katle Rothstein, Washington; Robert Lawson and Mary Mack, Washington; Henry T. Miller and Estella A. Breat, Washington; Mortimer A. Downlog and Margaret E. Burke, Washington. Margaret E. Burke, Washington,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE POTOMAC RIVER!

Appeal of the Washington Board of Trade to the House Committee.

Deeper and Wider Than the Mississippi...One Hundred Miles Long. The Washington Board of Trade Committee on the Improvement of the Potomac River, appeared before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors this morning and asked that the present small appropriation for the improvement of the Potomac River be in-

creased to a respectable amount, in order that the necessary improvements

The full Board of Trade committee, consisting of the Hou. S. E. Wheatley, Henry Wise Garnett, Alexander D. Anderson, George T. Dunlop and J. H. Magruder, were present. Mr. Wheatley, as its chairman, acted as spokesman. He said that as a representative of the Board of Trada of Wash. of the Board of Trade of Wash-ington, which included as members nearly 500 of the business men of the city, he came to ask that an appropriation be made to deepen and widen and improve the Potomac River. Although an appropriation had been made for improving the Potomac flats, this was but a secondary consideration when compared to the necessity

of improving the river. The river was over a hundred miles long and the second in importance in the United States. It was deeper and wider than the Mississippi and the needed improvement would probably have been made long ago but for the fact that the District had no representation, but was compelled to rely upon its organizations of citizens to ask for

One of the Harbor Committee wanted to know when the suit instituted against the Government to establish their claims to the flats would be settled. Neither Mr. Wheat-ley or Mr. Garnett could state, exactly, but the former said that he had no doubt but that the Government would win the suit which, he said, should stop the work, as only forty acres of the flats alto-gether was in dispute. Mr. Wheatley then read the following letter, which had been sent to the Board of Trade:

"United States Engineer Office, Washington, D. C., January 7, 1890. Alex. D. Anderson, Secretary; Washington

Sin: In reply to your oral inquiries in re-gard to the depth of water available for vessels, between the mouth of the Potomac liver and Washington, D. C., I have to state that, from the mouth of the river to Kettle Bottoms about thirty (30) feet can to Kettle Bottoms about thirty (30) feet can be carried at low tide. Over the Kettle Bottoms there is an available depth of about twenty-one (21) feet at low tide, or about twenty-two and one-half (221) feet at high tide. From Kettle Bottoms to Maryand Point there is ample draught for the argest vessels. From Maryland Point to Deep Point there is about twenty-one (21) feet at low tide or about twenty-one (21) feet at low tide or about twenty-one (21). Deep Point there is about twenty-one (21) feet at low tide, or about twenty-two and one-balf (22)) feet at high tide. At Deep Point there is a shoal on which there is a depth of nineteen (19) feet at low tide, or twenty and one-half (201) feet at high tide. From thence to (fiesboro Point there is an available depth of from twenty-four to twenty-seven (24 to 27) feet at low tide. Along the wharves in Washington there is about twenty-yellow feet at low tide.

Along the wharves in Washington There is about twenty (20) feet at low tide.

The depth in the river could be increased to twenty-four (24) feet at low tide by deepening on Kettle Bottoms and between Maryland Point and Deep Point, the cost of which would not, in my opinion, exceed about \$200,000. This is not an estimate, but a mass.

There is ample harbor capacity between ashington and Alexander for an immense

fleet. Very respectfully, Peter C. Hains, Lieutenant-Colonel, Corps of Engineers Another of the committee said that, according to the reports of engineers who had surveyed the east and west branches of the Potomae, it would be

useless to improve them. Mr. Wheatley said that the river mld be made twenty-four feet deen at Kettle Bottoms and between Maryland Point and Deep Point. As it is a rule of the committee that no appropriation an be made until a survey Messrs. Wheatley and Garnett asked that such survey should be made Their request was put in writing and

RIVAL HOUSE.

Pages at the Capitol Organize and

Elect a Speaker. The merry little pages at the House who have been greatly interested in the prolonged fight caused by Speaker Reed and his methods, have Junior House of Representatives that is ulte as interesting as its prototype. There are thirty pages, sixteen of whom are on the Republican side, ten on the Democratic and four in the gal-leries and reception rooms. All are Republicans, and they had a decidedly lively time in choosing a speaker. The boys on the Republican side made Archie McKee their candidate,

nominated "Jim" English of California. Some very fine political work was done in behalf of English by Sam Hillier of Ohio and R. Vale of Pennsyl vania, while a Chicago boy named Me Minnus looked out for McKee. Th lads were put in nomination in the caucus by Ralph Metling of New York, while Vale and Hillier made forcible speeches for English. Of 25 votes cast English received 14 to McKee's 11, and now wields the gavel as Speaker of the Junior House.

GRAND ARMY MEET.

Twenty-Second Encampment of the Department of the Potomac,

The twenty-second encampment of the was formally opened last night by Gen eral Alger in Grand Army Hall There was an immense crowd presencountry, who had been escorted from the Arlington by the Old Guard, entered the hall. He was immediately given a seat on the stage, which was occupied commanders of the Department of the Potomac.

Almost directly behind him hung a lifesize picture of himself, while scattered about on the stage were many beautifu plants. Department Commander Odell after the opening prayer, introduced Junior-Vice-Commander in Chief J. F. Lovett. He made a short address and was followed by Adjutant-General George H. Hopkins, who also made a few remarks. Then General Alger was introduced.

It was some minutes before he could make himself heard, so great was the applause that greeted him. He told of greatness of the G. A. R., and o the sacrifices its members had made Relief Corps for the noble work it had ione. There was more speech making, and then General Alger held a recep-tion which insted until the comrades tot ready to march to Willard's Hotel,

where their commander inchief was to The large dining room of the hotel and been secured for this purpose, but in spite of its great size it was hardly large enough to accommodate the Grand Army men and their guests. Grizzled veterans sat side by side with men of more peaceful pursuits, many of whom had heard the cry, "All quiet along the Potomac" at home, while these of his poems.

veterans were shedding their life's blood to make that quietness. General Alger made the first speech at the banquet. A. F. Springstein, the drummer boy of Mission Ridge, played a sele on his drum and was much applauded. Senator Hawley responded to the toast, "The President," Secretary Proctor spoke for "The Army,"
Representative Boutelle responded to
"The Navy," and "The Volunteers,
Living and Dead" was responded to
by Representative E. Patten, A number of other teasts followed and the n late hour. To day General Alger and his staff and invited guests will be conveyed to the encampment at Bald-

MUSIC AND DANCING.

more by a special train.

Entertainment of the Young Men's Catholic Club,

A large party was in attendance at the first grand entertaloment and hop, given by the Young Men's Catholic Club, at the National Rifles' Armory last night

The literary part of the programmo consisted of a recitation by Master Lloyd Youngs; vocal solo, Miss Manie Moore; imitations of actors, by Mr H. Roberts; violin solo, by Miss Mamie Maguire; recitation, by Mr. Patterson; youal solo, Miss Baptiste; baritone solo. Mr. J. H. Hall; contraits solo, Miss Marguerite Nolan; recitation, Miss Ettie M. Linden; fancy dancing, Miss May Boutelle; comic song, Mr. Charles West, and a song and dance by the Lewis brothers, after which dancing prevailed up to a late hour. The members of the committees

Mere:
Mr. W. P. O'Connor, president; Mossre,
E. J. Hall, W. H. McGrann, J. A. Mulquiry, R. F. Downing, T. F. McAnnally, T.
A. Healy, C. F. McLaughlin, J. M. Hall,
T. B. Coyle, J. G. Schermerhorn, M. P.
Canty, C. M. Werle, W. J. Borbeck, D. J.
Foley, J. F. Trapp, J. Murphy, H. C. Hill,
J. C. Fauning, T. J. Lane and J. C. Shea,

Among those present were:

Rev. Fathers O'Connell, Noel, White,
Glait, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mr.
and Mrs. M. J. Maguire, Mr. and Mrs.
W. P. O'Connor, Mrs and Miss Patterson,
Mrs. J. M. Hall, Mrs. Shields, Mrs. N. J.
Downing, Mrs. Duval, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs.
Plant, Mrs. Boutelle, Misses Mamie
Guiney, Annie MeGrann, Kennedy, Mary
Wilson, McCullough, Sweeney, Maguire,
Mamfe Muhan, Annie Muhan, Molife Ryan,
Maggle O'Hare, Shields, Helm, Marie
Youngs, Rogers, Lizzie Flynn, Katie
Green, Helen Talty, Downing, Duvall,
Pain, Ella Walsh, Winnie Hussey, Mary
Manning, Flavey, Annie Preston, Merchine,
Jennie Glennon, Maggle Hickey, Messrs,
Reedy, McCarthy, Halloran, Fletcher,
Roche, Hall Glennon, Paul Flyun, James
Cole, Frank Connell, Fogarty, Preston, Elward O'Connor, J. J. O'Connor and Southwick. Among those present were:

ATTACK ON GRADY,

Rev. Joseph Cook Bitterly Assails the Dead Editor.

Boston, Feb. 18.—In his lecture at Tremont Temple yesterday the Rev. Joe Cook made an attack upon the dead editor, Henry W. Grady. He said: "I think Boston ought not to cheer tran-son. Mr. Grady was a man of gentus and he is now in his grave, but his principles are not in their graves, and therefore I take the occasion to say that since a Southern Senator threatened to call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill nothing has been said much moratrociously insulting to Northern senti ment than the affirmation of the South ern orator before his Boston audience, that even if the nation were to put forth its whole military power the South would yet trample on the newest para graphs of the Constitution. That is calling the roll of slaves on the height of the political constitution itself, and the slaves are those who cheer such political sentiments."

COONEY, "THE FOX."

Not Cute Enough for the Chicago Police Authorities.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.-It was rumored about police headquarters late last night that Cooney, "the fox," the man who is so badly wanted as one of Dr. Cronin's murderers, had at last been captured. All the police officials on duty retained a stolid silence, however, and no admissions of any kind could be gained from them. The basis for the story that Cooney has been rested is a dispatch received by Chief Marsh. The dispatch was received at police headquarters and transmitted to the chief. It read: "We have our man,

sure. Send man for identification On receiving the dispatch Chief Marsh sent an order back to headquar-ters immediately as follows: "Send Collins. He knows him, and don't let this story get out."
A late call was made at Officer Col

lins' home, and it was ascertained he had been called out suddenly about 11:30 p. m. A morning Cooney was arrested last night at Han cock, Mich. German at the Clarendon Hotel,

One of the prettiest germans of the cason was given last night by the ladies of the Clarendon Hotel. Dr. Thomas Norton conducted the cotillion Martin and Miss Breden receive 1 the guests, and those present were: guests, and those present were:

General and Mrs. Richardson, Senator and Mrs. Jones, Admiral and Mrs. Jonett.

Hon. and Mrs. Mausur, Mrs. McDonaid, Mrs. M. McDonaid James, Dr. and Mrs. Sherwood, General Browne, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Daly, Mrs. Chapin, Miss Doody, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. James, Mrs. Garside, Misses Christopher, Coleman, Coran, Sives, Knox, Rives, Garland, Johns, Ringold, Jones, Green, Combs. Newman, O'Nell, Twiggs, Veazle, Dr. Norton, D. Wilmer, Dr. Rusk, Messrs, Mackail, Armall, Johns, Payne,

Messrs, Mackall, Armall, Johns, Payne, Bussell, Fickling, McKim, Harlesty, Staples, Page, Knott, Mason, Walton, Brown, Grimes, Fuchanau, Garland, Mac-kall, White, Harrington and Fife. After the Union Pacific. Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 18.-1t was learned yesterday that petitions are in

circulation in every county in Nebraska among the farmers, directed to the Nebraska delegation in Congress, ask ing that the time for the Union Pacific o meet its obligations to the General Government be not extended, but the company be required to make its payments as they become due. It is also asserted that every farmer to whom they presented attaches his signature, and that the probabilities are that when this petition goes to Washington it will be he most formidable ever sent out from

this State. Epidemic of Hydrophobia, St. Louis, Feb. 18.—This city has a

nydrophobia panie. A dog belonging o Joseph Jaeger was attacked with rables and blt four other dogs and six cows. The cows developed symptoms hydrophobia Sunday and caused thydrophobia bunday and caused reat excitement in town. The Mayor great excitement in town. vesterday issued an order to the City Marshal to kill all the cows and dozs nfected. One man was bitten by a dog Sunday. The cows and all but two dogs were killed.

James Whiteomb Reilly Feted. Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 18 -James Whitcomb Reilly was given a recention Club. This organization includes in its membership the leading Judges of the county and city, together with those of the Supreme Court, ministers, lawyers, physicians and literary people. crowd of these citizens, with many la were made and the poet recited several